

Newspaper Clips

August 10, 2011

Indian Express, ND 10/08/2011 P-1

Coming: Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay-New York

PAGE 1 ANCHOR

Brooklyn among sites, proposal to set up graduate, PhD centre of excellence

MIHIKA BASU
MUMBAI, AUGUST 9

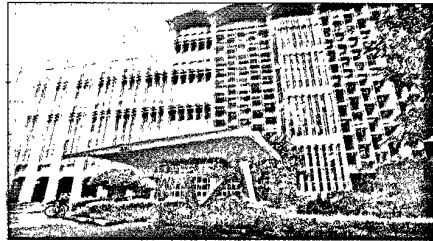
THE Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, could be the first Indian institution to have a campus in the United States.

The institute has submitted an "initial proposal to the New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC)" for setting up a campus in New York City. The initiative by NYCEDC, launched in Decem-

ber 2010, seeks a university, institution or consortium to develop and operate a new or expanded campus in NYC.

IIT-Bombay plans to start post-graduate programmes in five disciplines at the proposed campus.

"Having a campus there will make a huge difference. We will be able to engage with US universities on a closer basis and they too will be able to see our capabilities first hand," said A Q Contractor, Dean of Alumni



IIT-B plans to start PG programmes in five courses at campus

and Corporate Relations, IIT-Bombay. Officials said a detailed proposal will be submitted by October-end.

"The proposed campus will lead to exciting possibilities of sharing human capital, research funding and infrastructure. It will create seamless twinning opportunity for students of New York and Mumbai campuses. The students at IITB-NY campus will receive excellent quality of education, exposure to Indian culture and business practices.

Budding entrepreneurs at the proposed campus will find a landing space in India through a well-established business incubator and a window to an economy slated to be the world's largest by 2050," says the initial proposal accessed by *The Indian Express*.

"It will provide IIT-Bombay an opportunity to create an off-shore campus that will bring in much needed diversity... We expect IIT-Bombay's experience

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Coming: IIT Bombay-New York

in designing niche academic programmes will be very helpful to the US clientele at the proposed campus," it adds.

The initial plan is to start masters' and doctoral programmes in five core engineering disciplines. "They include electrical and communication engineering; computer science and engineering; chemical science; industrial design and aeronautical engineering. We have selected those five areas where IIT-Bombay has standing and strength and which are also areas where applied research today is most likely to translate into processes and products useful to the market," said Devang Khakhar, IIT-Bombay Director.

The proposal talks about a "modest beginning" with around 50 faculty, 150 post-doctoral fellows and about 100 graduate students. Assuming that both land and building will be made available, an approximate estimate of the initial grant required is put at \$100 million.

Further, the operating budget has been worked out to be \$43 million per year. "The yearly operating budget for the campus for the first three or four years includes salary and benefits to faculty (\$7 million), salary of 100 post-doctoral fellows and stipends for 150 graduate students (\$9 million) and seed fund for new faculty (\$12.5 million). While salary of 150 supporting staff has been worked out to be \$9 million, overheads towards various services and running expense for labs, libraries

etc have been estimated at \$5 million.

"The proposed campus requires significant amount of funding. We are exploring the possibility of setting up a partnership with a well-established US-based university where the budget will have to be reworked in consultation with the partnering institution," said Khakhar.

Several other factors are being looked at by IIT-Bombay. "Setting up a campus in New York is not an easy proposition. We have to take into consideration several factors like funding, regulatory mechanisms and accreditation issues. Hence, we are looking at the possibility of having a local partner," said Subhasis Chaudhuri, Dean, International Relations, IIT-Bombay.

The proposal says the focus will be on fundamental research leading to creation of knowledge and publications, technology development initiatives including those leading to patents and transfer of technology through start-ups, licensing or collaborative ventures with industries. The initial aim will be to actively support such initiatives so as to create at least five major initiatives that can attract large quanta of extra-mural funding.

From the given list of site choices for the proposed IITB-NY campus, some of the preferences given by IIT-Bombay include Brooklyn Navy Yard Hospital campus; Roosevelt Island, Goldwater campus; and Staten Island, Farm Colony.

Mint ND 10/08/2011 P1

CHANGING EQUATIONS

New IIMs set to break tradition, scrap group discussion round

BY PRASHANT K. NANDA
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NEW DELHI

The six new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are set to make a radical break from tradition by doing away with the group discussion (GD) that forms a crucial part of the selection process at the elite business schools.

The change in the admission process, with a written test replacing the discussion round, will take place at the IIMs in Raipur, Rohtak, Ranchi, Udaipur, Tiruchirappalli and Kashipur in the coming year.

"Instead of going for individual GDs in every single institute, we are going to hold a common written analysis test for all the six new IIMs," IIM Raipur director B.S. Sahay said.

The seven older IIMs won't be changing the way in which they currently pick students. Candidates selected after the Common Admission Test (CAT) are called for the GD round in which they are broken up into groups of 8-10 that analyse a particular topic. They may at times be given a case study and asked to come up with a solution. A panel observes the groups and evalu-

TESTING TIMES

- Six new IIMs plan to put in place a common written analysis test instead of group discussions (GDs) to evaluate communication and comprehension skills of aspirants.
- Generally, IIMs conduct GDs along with personal interviews for selecting aspirants.
- The move seeks to ensure all candidates get equal opportunity as some of them often get sidelined by dominating ones during GDs.

ates students based on their contribution to the discussion. A final selection is made after interviews with chosen candidates.

The GD round discriminates against those candidates who are low-key in demeanour.

"Generally in a GD, some members are dominant and a dominating candidate is not necessarily the best. In the process to get noticed, it becomes chaotic," Sahay said. "We want to give everybody a chance and here written analysis seems to be a suitable option."

Tanmya Kumar Pradhan, an

aspirant from Orissa, agrees. "Students from small cities are often sidelined during GDs as they are not very aggressive while presenting their views," he said. "Sometimes, a dominant candidate hijacks the show."

The "reformative step" is aimed at being a better gauge of analytical ability, comprehension and communication skills, Sahay said.

"They can be asked to write anything—a case study, an essay, few paragraphs on a socio-economic situation," he added.

IIM Rohtak director P. Rameshan said the business schools are complementing each other rather than competing with each other.

"The ability to understand and express properly is an asset. Business communication is all about expressing it in the right way," Rameshan said, adding that his institute was giving this aspect more value.

The focus in the proposed test will be on the practical and will offer an insight into how an individual takes up a challenge, analyses it and communicates it effectively to take control of the situation, said

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New IIMs seek radical change

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Sahay. A common written analysis for all the new IIMs will reduce the burden on students as they won't need to travel from one city to another to attend individual GDs, he said.

Students may be given 15-20 minutes for the exercise, and the result will be applicable to all the participating IIMs, said Rameshan.

Communication skills, espe-

cially writing capabilities, are very important for practising managers, said Ajay Arora, head of the TIME chain of coaching centres in Karnataka.

"With the services sector growing in India, its value has gone up," he said. "You need to be a good communicator."

The move will also simplify the selection process, Sahay said.

The proposed test will take place before the personal interview and after the CAT re-

sults are published.

CAT 2011 will be conducted between 22 October and 18 November to allow candidates the flexibility of choosing a test date. The total number of test dates will, however, be 20, the same as last year.

Currently, there are 13 IIMs, including the six new ones. The seven older IIMs are located in Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata, Indore, Kozhikode, Lucknow and Shillong. This year, the test will be conducted

across 36 cities and experts expect the number of applicants will be higher than last year, when 204,000 candidates registered compared with 242,000 in 2009.

As reported by *Mint* on 26 July, IIMs have announced a new format for CAT 2011, with two sections instead of three and more time for answers. The sections will have to be attempted sequentially—once an aspirant completes the first segment, the candidate won't be allowed to return to it. The exam duration will be 140 minutes instead of 135 minutes. CAT went online in 2009.

UGC REPORT¹

India needs 300,000 more professors

BY PRASHANT K. NANDA
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NEW DELHI

The Union government on Tuesday said the nation needs about 300,000 more professors, revealing the extent of faculty crunch in India's higher education system.

The report prepared by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in association with vice-chancellors and educationists will help policymakers decide on a road map to tackle the issue.

"The task force (committee) notes that more than 300,000 is the shortage of faculty in the system at present. It may be noted that the establishment of a reliable database itself is a major hurdle in addition with the issue of faculty shortage," the human resource development ministry said in a statement on Tuesday.

The report also says India needs about 100,000 more teachers per year in the coming decade for its colleges.

The government recently informed Parliament it has allowed institutes to hire expatriate Indians to make up for any shortage in faculty.

The elite Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) face a faculty shortage of 30-35%. Central universities face at least a 30% shortage, the ministry said. The 15 IITs need 1,693 more teaching staff immediately and the 20 NITs, 1,522 more.

"To tide over the faculty short-

age, the IITs can appoint NRIs (non-resident Indians) and PIOs (persons of Indian origin) to permanent faculty position. However, foreign nationals (can be) appointed on contract basis for a fixed tenure of not exceeding five years," the ministry informed the Lok Sabha on 3 August.

With the government planning to create more space for students in higher education and encourage private participation, the student-teacher gap will only increase if it's not addressed soon. The Centre has said it wants to add 25 million students to the current 15 million in higher education as India's economy grows.

"The government is talking about setting up hundreds of colleges, but only buildings can not better education. The government needs to rope in industry personnel; they may not have PhDs, but have experience," said Shobha Mishra, head of the education wing at the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, a lobby group.

The report by UGC, the country's university education regulator, notes administrative hindrances and delays are major impediments in creating a healthy strength of faculty members. It suggests hiring visiting faculties.

"The task force has also proposed a novel scheme of inducting young men and women in the academic profession while they are pursuing their academic career," the ministry said.

Faculty shortage in colleges, varsities a whopping 54%

ADITI TANDON/TNS

NEW DELHI, AUGUST 9

India's higher education sector is working with half the teacher strength it actually needs. The first major government assessment of faculty crunch in colleges and universities across the country has thrown up shocking results, putting the faculty resource shortage in the country at 54 per cent. This is much higher than 40 per cent previously estimated.

The student ratio in the country is a whopping 1:20.9 whereas according to the UGC's own standards, it should be only 1:13.5 (1:12 for postgraduate students and 1:15 for undergraduate students).

Student ratio currently is higher by 7.4 students per

BLEAK PICTURE

- Colleges/universities short of 3,83,868 faculty members
- Current student ratio is 1:20.9 as against the UGC permitted 1:13.5
- By the end of 2017, projected additional faculty requirement is 13,17,331
- Among affiliated colleges, those in Himachal have the highest teachers' posts lying vacant (33 per cent)



teacher for which the additional teacher requirement is 3,83,868, which is the current shortage. In percentage terms, the teacher shortage stands at 54 pc, state the findings of the special taskforce the Human Resource Development Ministry had constituted on September 14, 2009 on "Faculty Shortage and Design of Performance Appraisal System."

After two years of fieldwork,

the taskforce today submitted its report to the government, pegging the additional teacher requirement in India's colleges and universities at 13,17,331 by the end of the 12th Plan in 2017. The projection has been made on the basis of average annual growth of 6 per cent in student enrolment in the country. The taskforce made its projections after meeting all higher education regulators

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Faculty shortage in colleges...

From page 1

including the UGC, the AICTE, the MCI, the Pharmacy Council of India, Bar Council of India and the Dental Council of India.

Given the sheer scale of the crunch, government's goal of attainment of a Gross Enrollment Ratio of 20 per cent by 2015 in the higher education sector looks unachievable unless of course teachers are provided for. India's current GER (number of students who enter colleges) is a dismal 12.4 pc, which is half of the world's average.

So far as the faculty crunch goes, the committee found the Central universities reeling under severely shortage. Of the total sanctioned faculty strength of 13514 in these universities,

4662 are unfilled, taking the percentage shortage to about 35.

Guru Ghasi Das Vidhyavidyalaya Chattisgarh (converted into a Central university from its state university status in 2009) has the highest faculty shortage as 65 pc of its teachers' positions are unfilled.

The University of Allahabad follows with 58 pc shortage and the prestigious University of Delhi had the third highest number of unfilled teachers' positions at 53 pc. Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Millia Islamia and Viswa Bharti follow at 15.3 pc; 14.5 pc and 15.7 pc shortage.

In terms of gross short-

age, University of Delhi (where the cut offs soared this year to 100 pc) is currently short of 910 teachers followed by the BHU at 905.

In state universities, data was available only for 77 out of 264 such varsities. In these 77, there are 23915 sanctioned teachers' posts; 33.3 pc are lying unfilled.

The highest shortage is in the following state universities - North Bengal (94.7 pc); Gujarat (over 70 pc); Rajasthan (69.8 pc). Among state varsities with zero vacancies are Anna-maliala, Kannur, National Law School Bangalore and Sri Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit.

Affiliated colleges are also severely hit with 3585 of the total 12150 sanctioned faculty positions

vacant. Here, Himachal's colleges have the highest - 33 per cent - vacancy followed by Maharashtra at 31 pc.

Painting a grim picture, the taskforce has urged the HRD Ministry to immediately order a full assessment of faculty position in India without which policy projections for the 12th Plan would be impossible. The panel was asked to report on the crunch and suggest the way forward for the 12th Plan.

The Panel pointed out that the MCI and the Pharmacy Council were unable to furnish estimates of shortage while the AICTE said the technical education sector was short of 1.5 lakh teachers (it has 1.5 lakh currently).

Political & Business Daily ND 10/08/2011 P-4

IIT-K, SGPGIMS join hands to study gastro diseases

LUCKNOW, AUG 9

THE Indian institute of Technology, Kanpur and the Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences here have joined hands to find the cause and treatment of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD).

GERD is a condition in which the esophagus becomes irritated or inflamed because of acid backing up from the stomach leading to malfunctioning of the stomach valve.

"IIT-K and SGPGIMS have entered into an

agreement to find out the cause, precaution and treatment of the GERD. IITK will study bio-mechanics of the disease and try to find out the treatment of the disease with the help of SGPGI doctors", Associate professor, IITK, Anupam Pal said, Pal along with SGPGI Gastroenterology department's Dr UC Ghoshal will be jointly studying the disease by monitoring the patients admitted here minutely.

Explaining how the disease affects the patient, Dr Ghoshal said the stomach

produces hydrochloric acid after a meal to aid the digestion of food and due to the disease the process gets affected.

Due to the problem patients complain of heartburn, chest pain and trouble is swallowing, Ghoshal said, adding over five per cent of the country's population suffers from the disease, which could also lead to cancer.

"During the course of the study, SGPGI will collect information regarding patients with GERD and problems faced in their stomach valve.--PTI

Pioneer ND 10/08/2011 P-5

Now students can see answer sheets

SC rejects RTI exemption

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■ NEW DELHI

Candidates aggrieved by low scores in examination now have recourse through the Right to Information Act (RTI) to view their answer sheets.

The Supreme Court, in a path-breaking decision on Tuesday directed that a student who appeared in an examination will be entitled to view his evaluated answer sheet under RTI to satisfy the scores secured by him. The decision is bound to open floodgate of litigation since the order was passed dismissing a bunch of appeals filed by Central Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal Board of Secondary Education, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, University of Kerala and Assam Public Services Commission.

While noting that till date a candidate appearing in an examination only got access to the fresh recount of marks, he or she had no clue on the pattern in which his paper was examined. The Bench of Justices RV Raveendran and AK Pattnaik found merit in the argument that to fulfil the objective under RTI, even examination sheets must be made available to the appearing candidates. By this order, the students will get access to evaluate the examiner's criteria to award marks.

The appellants before the court — State boards and service commission, claimed exemption under RTI and some challenged the ruling of Information Commissioners on the ground that the answer sheets cannot be subjected to disclosure as it is kept with the respective Boards or examiners under a relationship of "trust". Placing them under the ambit of information that could be shared would breach this fiduciary relationship.

Administrative hindrances take toll on faculty recruitment

PNS ■ NEW DELHI

The task force constituted by the HRD Ministry on 'Faculty Shortage, Design of Performance and Appraisal System in Higher Education' has pointed out to the shortage of 3,00,000 teachers in higher education institutions. It said administrative hindrances and delays are a major impediment in creating a healthy strength of faculty members.

Submitting its report to HRD Minister Kapil Sibal, on Tuesday, it maintained the shortage of qualified and competent faculties has hit most premier educational institutions that are failing to meet the guidelines chalked out by UGC and AICTE.

The report has been prepared in coordination with the UGC and in consultation with several VCs, representatives of the Regulatory Bodies, students and faculty members.

It said to smoothen out the process, every academic institute should have an independent faculty recruitment and development cell headed by a senior faculty

HIGHER EDUCATION MESS

■ Task force predicts an annual shortage rate of 1 lakh faculty in the coming decade.

■ Stop gap and inappropriate arrangements of hiring guest or contractual faculties should be stopped.

■ Appreciation through awards and honours to faculties proving outstanding services.

■ Incentivisation to faculty members carrying out research work through additional financial compensation.

member who will report to the head of institution.

Proposing a Performance Appraisal template on the lines of the same as notified by UGC recently, it said largely generic in nature these should be used for evaluation of the faculty performance and deciding about their career progression. It also called for induction of young men and women in the academic profession while they are pursuing their academic career.

The Hindu ND 10/08/2011 P-1

Furnish answer sheets of students under RTI: Supreme Court

J. Venkatesan

NEW DELHI: The Supreme Court on Tuesday allowed the disclosure, under the Right to Information Act, of answer sheets of any examination conducted by any agency in India.

A Bench of Justices R.V. Raveendran and A.K. Patnaik gave this ruling, upholding a Calcutta High Court order permitting students to inspect and photocopy their answer sheets in any educational or professional examination.

The Bench held that evaluated scripts would come under the definition of 'information' and reiterated the duty of the public authority to allow maximum disclosure as envisaged by the RTI. Explaining the scope of the 'fiduciary relationship' of the agency holding the examination, the Bench held that bodies conducting examinations could not retain evaluated answer sheets in any fiduciary capacity and con-

• **Evaluated scripts will come under the definition of 'information'**

• **Disclosure will open floodgates for information-seekers: Appellants**

tend that they would not disclose the same.

The exemption under Section 8 (1) of the RTI Act would not apply to disclosure of answer sheets. The Bench was disposing of appeals filed by the Central Board of Secondary Education, the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education, the West Bengal Council for Higher Education, the University of Calcutta, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the West Bengal Central School Service Commission and the Assam Public Service Commission. The Human Rights Law Network (HRLN) filed an intervention application,

on behalf of the applicants, the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) and Join Operation for Social Help (JOSH). They argued that such disclosure would open the floodgates for information-seekers and the magnitude of such demands would be overwhelming. If answer scripts were made available to each examinee, it would open the floodgates and lead to an unworkable situation.

The Supreme Court, however, rejected these arguments. Welcoming the judgment, the National Campaign for People's Right to Information, said: "The NCPRI believes this ruling would positively affect the transparency rights of lakhs of students of all kinds across the country including examinations conducted by school boards, universities and public service commissions."

This ruling would also help bring about much needed reform in the examination system, the NCPRI said in a statement.

MINT 10/08/2011 P-7



Adding accountability: An entrance exam at Delhi University.

TRANSPARENCY PUSH

Answer sheets to be made public through RTI: SC

Supreme Court upholds Calcutta high court judgement, dismisses petitions by public examination agencies

BY NIKHIL KANEKAL & PRASHANT K. NANDA

NEW DELHI

Examination answer sheets must be made public under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, the Supreme Court has ruled.

"This will be applicable to all examinations by public agencies in India," said lawyer Divya Jyoti Jaipuriar, who argued on behalf of two non-governmental organizations after a student who filed the case lost interest in sustaining the litigation.

On Tuesday, a bench comprising justices R.V. Raveendran and A.K. Patnaik dismissed petitions filed by various public examination agencies while upholding a 2009 judgement of the Calcutta high court.

The move will help make the education system more transparent and administrators more accountable, said Sobha Mishra, head of education at industry lobby Ficci.

"If someone sat for an exam, he should not be denied the right to see his answer paper once the result is out. No institute or exam-conducting body should ever resist such disclosure," she said.

In 2007, Pritam Roop, a student of University of Calcutta, filed an RTI application seeking the disclosure of his answer

sheet. His request was denied due to university policy.

He then approached the high court, where a single judge and a two-judge bench ruled that the university should release the answer sheets.

The Central Board of Secondary Education, the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education, the West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education, the University of Calcutta, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the West Bengal School Service Commission and the Assam Public Service Commission appealed against the high court's ruling in the apex court.

Roop, however, did not pursue the case in the Supreme Court. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan, a society that had campaigned for transparency in the form of the RTI law, and Joint Operation for Social Help, a student help group, took on the case.

Subsequently, other institutions that conduct tests also joined the case and opposed the disclosure of corrected answer sheets.

They argued that evaluated answer sheets are not covered under "information" as defined in the RTI Act, and that releasing these papers will lead to a collapse of the system.

The court noted that several universities that disclose corrected answer sheets on request haven't faced such a collapse. It also said it is the duty of public authorities to allow maximum disclosure as envisaged by the RTI Act.

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Financial Express ND 10-Aug-11 P6

IBM selects 5 institutes for research collaboration

IBM has selected five Indian educational institutes for its Shared University Research (SUR) for collaboration on Smarter Planet projects. IIT Bombay, IIT Delhi, College of Engineering Pune, Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University and PSG Tech Colmbatore will receive an award totaling \$250,000 and gain access to IBM software and high performance computing.

Business Standard ND 10/08/2011 P-9

Maharashtra tables Bill to promote self-financed universities

SANJAY JOG
Mumbai, 9 August

THE Maharashtra government, in a bid to promote higher education and encourage participation by the private sector, has tabled a Bill in the assembly for setting up self-financed universities in the state.

With this, it has joined states

like Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat and Karnataka that have taken a slew of initiatives to promote establishment of private universities. "Universities in the private sector will enable the state to bring about a paradigm shift through the development of domain-specific universities which will contribute

to the development of the local community and the state as a whole. The existing educational institutes which have been recognised as centres of excellence in their field of study will get an opportunity to upgrade themselves to universities," higher and technical education minister Rajesh Tope told *Business Standard*.

'Meteorites helped create life on Earth'

DNA Components, Building Blocks Of Life, Discovered In Space Rocks: Experts

Washington: Scientists have found components of DNA, the building blocks of life on Earth, in meteorites, a discovery they say confirms the theory that at least some of the materials needed to make early life forms came to our planet from space.

In the Nasa-funded study, published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, scientists used advanced mass spectrometry instruments to scan 11 organic-rich meteorites called carbonaceous chondrites and one ureillite, a very rare meteorite



EXTRATERRESTRIAL ORIGINS?

with a different chemical composition. They found three nucleobases — purine, 6,8-diaminopurine and 2,6-diaminopurine — that are widely distributed in carbonaceous chondrites and which are "rare or absent in terrestrial biology", said the researchers.

The scientists found no significant concentrations of the trio in soil and ice samples near where the meteorites landed, LiveScience reported. Past research had revealed a range of building blocks of life in meteorites, such as the amino acids that make up

proteins. Space rocks just like these may have been a vital source of the organic compounds that gave rise to life on Earth.

This was the first time all but two of these meteorites had been analysed for nucleobases. Study co-author Jim Cleaves said, "Finding nucleobase compounds not typically found in Earth's biochemistry strongly supports an extraterrestrial origin. This shows us meteorites may have been molecular tool kits, which provided the essential building blocks for life on Earth." P71

CBSE seeks students' feedback on new evaluation system

Opinion sought online two years after evaluation scheme was introduced

MAROOSHA MUZAFFAR
NEW DELHI, AUGUST 9

TWO years after the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) scheme was introduced, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is seeking feedback from students in a bid to improve it.

The feedback received by the board would be for "internal purposes" and, sources said, this feedback will help to improve this evaluation scheme further. Students from class IX, X and XI are eligible to send their feedback to CBSE online.

The CCE was introduced in the second term in class IX in October 2009 and later extended to class X, in which, both the scholastic and co-scholastic areas are evaluated and graded. Instead of marks, students are given grades and grade points in each of the subject.

Students are supposed to answer five questions about the scheme and then elaborate the choice of the answer with proper reasoning. However, before sending their feedback, students will have to fill in their name and their schools' name. The feedback can be submitted to the board till September 1.

Sources said the feedback is aimed to "help CBSE plug any loopholes in the scheme and improve it further".

The CCE had earlier received both bouquets and brickbat from parents, students and teachers.

Some students and teachers said the scheme put additional pressure on them as there were many assignments to do. But, CBSE said the scheme has to be made



QUESTIONS IN THE FEEDBACK FORM

IS THE CCE good a way of evaluating you?

HOW WELL do the marks you get reflect your real capabilities?

HAS CCE raised your confidence?

ARE YOU less stressed now after CCE?

HAS CCE motivated you more to learn?

part of the evaluation system of the country. In fact, the board is planning to introduce it in class XI as well. The board has made teachers' manuals for implementation of CCE in primary and middle classes as well.

Anjali Agarwal, principal of St Mark's Senior Secondary School at Meera Bagh said, "It seems to be a democratic way to ask the children about the scheme. But, at the same time, we need to be careful — can children of such impressionable age be objective enough to give feedback?"

Children who have done well and got good grades will write well and those who have not managed good grades will downplay the importance of the scheme."

Publication: The Times Of India Delhi; Date: Aug 10, 2011; Section: Times City; Page: 9;

Janki Devi students told to re-appear as DU loses answer scripts

Manas h Pratim Gohain | TNN

New Delhi: Delhi University has lost answer scripts of the sociology discipline course of 112 students of Janki Devi Memorial College and asked them to re-appear for the paper in late August. The notice issued by the University, however, did not state any reason for the re-examination.

The students of BA (honours) English, philosophy, San-

Students of BA (H) Eng, philosophy, Sanskrit & political science were notified that they have to take the socio exam again on Aug 19

skrit and political science, who had been waiting for their results, were notified on July 20 that they have to take the annual exam on the sociology course again on August 19. The students appeared for the exam in May.

Rita Sinha, a faculty member with the English department of the college, said: "It is not a qualifying paper, but a discipline course whose credits are added to the final score. The university authorities informed the college and the students verbally that

the answer scripts of the paper they wrote in May have been lost. In the meantime, the students cannot ask for a re-evaluation of any of their papers as their marksheets will not be released until this paper is checked and by the time their results are declared, the period for applying for re-evaluation will be over."

The students are alleging that the university first tried to cover-up the issue and waited till July-end though by July 1 they had realized that the papers had gone missing. "The authorities were aware that our answer scripts were missing. After all by July, it is time for results. Only when our results were withheld and we approached the university, did the officials come up with the real story and asked us to take the exam again," a student said.

DU officials, however, downplayed the issue. Dean of examinations R C Sharma said: "The packet containing the answer scripts is missing and we are trying to locate it. But since it will cause delay, we have initiated the re-examination process."

"Once the exam gets over, responsibility will be fixed as to why it had happened. These students will get the opportunity of applying for re-evaluation as well," Sharma said.

Publication: The Times Of India Delhi;Date: Aug 10, 2011;Section: International;Page: 21;

No specific gene tied to intelligence: Study

Los Angeles: Scientists who hunt for “intelligence genes” used to think there were fewer than half a dozen of them. In recent years, they determined there may be at least 1,000 — each with just a tiny effect on the differences in people’s IQ. A study found new evidence that many genes play a role in intelligence, but scientists still couldn’t pinpoint the specific genes involved.

“It’s been kind of a shock to the system that it hasn’t worked,” said psychologist Eric Turkheimer at the University of Virginia, who had no role in the study. “We can’t find the effects of any individual

genes that are large enough to seem worth worrying about.”

Previous work involving twins and adopted children has found that genes have a significant influence on differences in IQ scores, producing about half the difference between adults in general.

The influence of genes on IQ appears to grow from childhood to adulthood. Scientists have come to realize that, as with height, differences in intelligence come not from a few genes, but rather the overall effect of many genes. That makes them hard to tease out. The new DNA study came to similar conclusions. **AP**

ELUSIVE SEARCH

P10

आईआईटी प्रवेश परीक्षा में अब मिल सकते हैं तीन मौके

नई दिल्ली। आईआईटी में दाखिला लेने के इच्छुक अभ्यर्थियों को जल्द ही इसकी प्रवेश परीक्षा में शामिल होने के तीन मौके मिल सकते हैं। अभी तक अभ्यर्थियों को दो बार ही इस परीक्षा में शामिल होने की इजाजत है। कपिल सिब्बल ने कहा कि सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है। उन्होंने कहा कि 31 हजार कॉलेजों को ब्रॉडबैंड इंटरनेट के जरिए आपस में जोड़ेंगे। एक कंपनी समूह की ओर से आयोजित गुरु-शिष्य पुरस्कार समारोह में उन्होंने कहा कि ज्ञान हासिल करते रहने की कोशिश ही हर छात्र का असली गुरु है। सुपर-30 कोचिंग ट्यूटोरियल पटना के संस्थापक अनंत कुमार की ओर से आए इस सुझाव कि आईआईटी की प्रवेश परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने के लिए छात्रों को तीन मौके मिलने चाहिए, सिब्बल ने कहा कि यह गंभीर मसला है और वह इस पर विचार करेंगे। एजेंसी

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने छात्रों को आर्टीआई कानून के तहत दिया अधिकार, कहा-इससे परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार ही होगा

जांची काँपी को देखने की मिली आजादी

किस प्रश्न पर क्या मिला पता चलेगा

शिक्षा की तस्वीर	आईआईटी में ऑनलाइन उत्तर देखने की व्यवस्था
25 से अधिक माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड	आईआईटी ने वर्ष 2011 प्रदेश परीक्षा के बाद उत्तर पुस्तिका के उत्तरों को ऑनलाइन कर दिया था। इससे छात्र इस बात का मिलावट कर सकते हैं कि उनके कितने उत्तर सही हैं और कितने गलत।
500 विश्वविद्यालय हैं देशभर में	बोर्ड में होता है पुनर्मूल्यांकन
40 केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय देश में	सीबीएसई और यूपी बोर्ड समेत तमाम माध्यमिक बोर्ड में छात्रों को अपनी कॉपीयों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। किसी छात्र के अंक कम हैं या वह किसी विषय में अनुत्तीर्ण है तो वह कॉपी का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करा सकता है। हालांकि रिजल्ट आने के एक निश्चित समय अर्ध के भीतर जांच करानी होती है।
20,000 कॉलेज हैं उच्च शिक्षा के	उत्तर पुस्तिकाएं एक सूचना है जिसे सार्वजनिक करना चाहिए इसमें कोई गोपनीयता नहीं होनी चाहिए। उत्तर पुस्तिकाएं सार्वजनिक करने से लाभ ही होगा।
विश्वविद्यालय में भी होता है पुनर्मूल्यांकन	सुप्रीम कोर्ट
करीब-करीब सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में पुनर्मूल्यांकन की व्यवस्था होती है। अनुत्तीर्ण या अपने अंकों से असंतुष्ट छात्र पुनर्मूल्यांकन की पुनर्मूल्यांकन की अर्जी दे सकते हैं।	



नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं के सही मूल्यांकन होने के संदेहों से जड़ते छात्रों को बड़ी राहत देते हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक आदेश में कहा है कि आर्टीआई एक्ट के तहत छात्रों को अपनी जांची गई उत्तर पुस्तिकाएं देखने का पूर्ण अधिकार है। कोर्ट ने कहा कि पुस्तिकाएं सूचना के अधिकार कानून के तहत 'सूचना' की परिभाषा में पूर्णतया फिट हैं जिन्हें सार्वजनिक करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

सर्वोच्च अदालत के फैसले के बाद अब देश भर में स्कूलों, कॉलेजों, विश्वविद्यालयों तथा नौकरियों के लिए परीक्षा देने वाले छात्र एक आर्टीआई अर्जी लगाकर उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का निरीक्षण कर सकेंगे। जस्टिस आर.वी.

रविंद्रन को अध्यक्षता वाली खंडपीठ ने सीबीएसई की विशेष अनुमति याचिका खारिज कर दी और कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट के उस फैसले को सही ठहराया जिसमें उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं को देखने की अनुमति न देने के आदेश को अनुचित बताया गया था।

हाईकोर्ट का कहना-था कि परीक्षा आयोजित करवाने वाले निकाय 'विश्वास की क्षमता' के तहत उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का संरक्षक होने का दावा कर उन्हें सार्वजनिक करने से इनकार नहीं कर सकते। उत्तर पुस्तिकाएं एक सूचना हैं जिसे सार्वजनिक करना चाहिए इसमें कोई गोपनीयता नहीं होनी चाहिए।

कोर्ट ने कहा कि परीक्षा कानून के तहत स्थापित सार्वजनिक निकाय करवाते हैं और उन परीक्षाओं के आधार

अहम फैसला

• सीबीएसई, कोलकाता विश्वविद्यालय, बिहार तथा असम लोक सेवा आयोग की याचिकाएं रद्द

• कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट के फैसले के खिलाफ सीबीएसई ने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में की थी अपील

पर सार्वजनिक नौकरियां दी जाती हैं। इसलिए यह कार्य सूचना की परिभाषा के तहत आएगा। कोर्ट ने कहा कि पुस्तिकाएं सार्वजनिक करने से लाभ ही होगा क्योंकि इससे उन मूल्यांकनकर्ताओं को दूरस्त किया जा सकेगा जो परीक्षा निकालने के नियंत्रण में नहीं होते। एक बार उनकी कमी पकड़े जाने पर निकाय उनकी सेवाएं लेने से

मना कर सकता है। जाहिर है इससे परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार ही होगा। इसलिए यह कहना कि मूल्यांकन का खुलासा करने से पूरा सिस्टम ही बैठ जाएगा, गलत है।

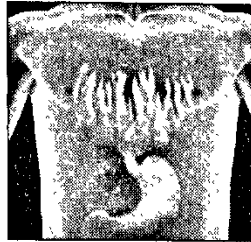
इस मामले में सीबीएसई के साथ पश्चिम बंगाल सेकेंडरी बोर्ड, उच्च शिक्षा बोर्ड, कोलकाता विश्वविद्यालय, चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट इंस्टीट्यूट तथा पश्चिम बंगाल केंद्रीय स्कूल सर्विस आयोग ने भी हाईकोर्ट के 5 फरवरी 09 के आदेश को चुनौती दी थी। बाद में इनके साथ असम तथा बिहार के लोक सेवा आयोग भी जुड़ गए थे। उनका भी यही कहना था कि वे उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं के संरक्षक हैं जो उनके पास विश्वास के आधार पर सुरक्षित रहती हैं। अदालत ने इन सबकी याचिकाएं खारिज कर दीं।

'एसिडिटी' के अध्ययन के लिए आईआईटी-कानपुर और पीजीआई ने मिलाए हाथ

■ विराट न्यूज 1

लखनऊ। भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान-कानपुर (आईआईटी-के) तथा लखनऊ स्थित संजय गांधी परस्नातक आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (एसजीपीजीआई) ने मानव शरीर में होने वाली 'एसिडिटी' के मूल कारणों का अध्ययन करने के लिए करार किया है। आईआईटी-कानपुर के सहायक प्रोफेसर डाक्टर अनुपम पाल ने बताया कि मानव शरीर में होने वाली व्याधि गैस्ट्रो एसोफेजियल रीफ्लक्स डिजीज (जीईआरडी) के 'बायोमैकेनिक्स' के बारे में सटीक जानकारी अब तक पता नहीं लग सकी है, जिसे आम

बोलचाल में 'एसिडिटी' भी कहते हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि इसी का पता लगाकर निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए आईआईटी और एसजीपीजीआई के बीच करार हुआ है। पाल ने बताया कि इसके तहत पीजीआई जीईआरडी से पीड़ित मरीजों सम्बन्धी सूचनाएं एकत्र करेगा जिसे आईआईटी-के द्वारा एक विशेष साफ्टवेयर की मदद से विश्लेषित किया जाएगा। इस विश्लेषण के बाद दोनों संस्थान निष्कर्ष निकालेंगे। एसजीपीजीआई के डाक्टर यू. सी. घोषाल ने इस बारे में बताया कि आईआईटी कानपुर इस साफ्टवेयर को विकसित करेगा और नैदानिक



उपचारों का जानवरों पर परीक्षण करेगा, जबकि पीजीआई इसे मनुष्यों पर क्रियान्वित करने की जिम्मेदारी निभाएगा। इस परियोजना के तहत मरीज का नए तरीके से परीक्षण हो सकेगा। उन्होंने बताया कि जैवप्रौद्योगिकी विभाग ने इस परियोजना के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये

स्वीकृत किए हैं। घोषाल ने बताया कि देश की पांच प्रतिशत आबादी 'गैस्ट्रो एसोफेजियल रीफ्लक्स डिजीज' से पीड़ित है। इस बीमारी में पेट का अम्ल और भोजन के टुकड़े तथा पानी डकार के साथ खाने की नली में आ जाता है। उन्होंने बताया कि यह अम्ल बेहद तीक्ष्ण होता है लेकिन पेट के अंदर बाईकार्बोनेट का आवरण होने की वजह से वह उदर की दीवार को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा पाता। खाने की नली में यह आवरण नहीं होता है। इसलिए पेट का अम्ल इस नली में पहुंचकर उसे क्षतिग्रस्त कर देता है। डाक्टर घोषाल ने बताया कि हमारे पेट में कुछ ऐसे वाल्व होते हैं जो खाने को

नीचे तो जाने देते हैं लेकिन उसे ऊपर नहीं आने देते। मगर जब वे वाल्व कमजोर हो जाते हैं तो पेट का अम्ल रूपर आ जाता है और खाने की नली तथा सीने में जलन महसूस होती है। यह प्रक्रिया ज्यादा होने से कैंसर का खतरा भी बढ़ जाता है। उन्होंने बताया कि पेट के इन वाल्वों में होने वाली गड़बड़ी का अध्ययन करने के लिए एसजीपीजीआई ने आईआईटी कानपुर के साथ समझौता किया है। इसके तहत वाल्व की गड़बड़ी की नैदानिक प्रक्रिया के लिए विशेष कम्प्यूटर साफ्टवेयर के जरिए वाल्व की जांच की जाएगी और उसमें खरबी के कारणों का पता लगाया जाएगा।